

Bombard-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

UNION PACIFIC

The Overland Route.

It was the Route in '49!
It is the Route today, and
Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED."

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
City Two Nights between Missouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal.

S. F. BOOTH.

General Agent.

Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.00
SURPLUS.....200,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS.....102,617.80

OFFICERS:

Charles M. Cooke.....President
P. C. Jones.....Vice-President
F. W. Macfarlane.....2nd Vice-President
C. H. Cooke.....Cashier
C. H. Cooke, Jr.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Assistant Cashier
F. B. Damon.....Secretary
DIRECTORS: Chas. M. Cooke, P. C. Jones, F. W. Macfarlane, E. F. Bishop, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, C. H. Atherton, C. H. Cooke.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.

Strict attention given to all branches of Banking.

JUDD BUILDING. FORT STREET.

PUBLIC WORKS REPORT.

(Continued from Page 3.)

his report as superintendent of water works, goes over the same ground as his chief, but makes the following remarks on suburban water supply:

"It will be only a very short time before it will become absolutely necessary to make extensive improvements in the Kaimuki and Palolo sections as the system of piping, that has been installed and added to from time to time, is entirely inadequate to supply the present demand. The Kaimuki reservoir is a very inferior structure and is liable, at any time, to fall with the weight of water contained when full. This reservoir is furthermore at too low an elevation; many of the consumers on Palolo hill and along the high levels on the Kaimuki side of the Waiwae road are so near the level of the reservoir that when those on the lower levels are using any large quantity of water, they are without any supply whatever. I would strongly recommend that a special appropriation be made at the next session of the Legislature for a larger and more permanent reservoir, as well as for extensive improvements in the system of mains in these sections. At the present time there are no hydrants that could be depended upon in case of fire. Frequent applications for the use of government water

are being received as new lots are taken up in these sections and the conditions are getting worse and worse every day."

C. M. White, Chief Clerk, reports the revenue of Honolulu Water Works for the year as \$115,663.26, and expenditures \$61,177.36.

William Vanatta, Superintendent Hilo Water Works, reports considerable improvements, with revenue of \$625.04 and expenditures of \$1207.02.

W. E. Bal, Superintendent Wailuku Water Works, reports revenue of \$4,466.80 and expenditures of \$1804.43. He recommends various extensions and improvements in the pipe system.

R. P. Hose, Superintendent Lahaina Water Works, reports the general condition of the plant as fair. Net collections were \$3042.15 and expenditures \$567.51.

Henry Blake, Superintendent Koloa Water Works, reports inadequate piping. He received \$190 and paid out \$165.73.

J. M. Silva, Superintendent Waimea Water Works, reports the plant in fair condition. Receipts were \$1126.50, out of which he paid bills amounting to \$24.

GARBAGE, ETC.

Sam Johnson, Superintendent of Garbage and Excavator Bureau, reports total expenditures of \$37,245.19 and realizations of \$8803.25.

"This department furnishes free assistance to the Mosquito Committee, of the Board of Health, with the use of a team and wagon for the removal of garbage, tin cans, etc., from ditches, empty lots and back streets. All government buildings, schools, and government fishmarket receive the services of this bureau free of charge.

"Up to March 1, 1905, all garbage that could be burned was disposed of at the dumping grounds on the Beach road, near Sheridan street, and at Iwilei, Ewa of the government wash house, but from the above date the garbage crematory, just completed, was put in operation, consequently the dumping grounds were dispensed with. Dead animals and garbage that can not be burned are taken to Wagner's hog ranch at Kalihi."

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

A. Fuller, harbor master, reports in detail the arrival of about 420 vessels, steam and sail.

D. F. Nicholson, harbor master, Kahului, reports the arrival and departure of 43 vessels all told at that port, and fees collected \$2296.

John Fitzgerald, harbor master, Hilo, reports the arrival and departure of 50 vessels all told at that port, and net receipts of \$1400.75.

LANDS.

There were 44 conveyances of land to the Territory of Hawaii for purposes of the department and ten transfers of land by this department to that of Public Lands.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Following is a recapitulation of the department's current expenditures and appropriations:

	Appropriations	Expended
Salaries and Payrolls.....	\$152,728.00	\$152,060.53
Construction, Maintenance and Repairs of Roads and Bridges.....	265,997.48	257,116.45
Water Works.....	49,432.62	44,259.22
Sewerage, Honolulu.....	52,560.00	48,811.98
Fire Departments.....	12,100.00	11,879.79
Wharves and Landings.....	17,538.82	16,576.89
Electricity and Lights.....	17,050.00	16,510.97
Furniture, Grounds and Buildings.....	28,650.50	27,087.25
Subsides and Reimbursements.....	23,748.34	20,115.00
Miscellaneous.....	59,306.89	53,284.97
Total.....	\$679,112.65	\$648,703.10

Total unexpended, \$30,409.55; reserved for contracts, \$11,490.07.

Here is a recapitulation of road tax funds:

	Balance July 1, 1904	Taxes Credited
Hawaii.....	\$18,506.47	\$29,337.00
Mau, Molokai and Lanai.....	7,081.57	13,506.00
Oahu.....	16,612.14	40,769.00
Kauai and Niihau.....	8,796.48	19,757.00
Total.....	\$50,996.66	\$103,369.00

Total.....\$50,996.66 \$103,369.00

Drafts July 30, 1905

Hawaii.....\$43,124.63 \$4,718.84

Mau, Molokai and Lanai.....18,683.22 1,904.35

Oahu.....49,261.69 8,119.55

Kauai and Niihau.....21,499.87 7,053.61

Total.....\$132,569.81 \$21,796.35

RECEIPTS BY BUREAU.

Following is a statement of receipts by bureau for the year:

Harbor Master, Honolulu.....	\$1,400.75
Wharfage.....	29,270.34
Pilotage.....	21,800.63

Harbor Master, Hilo.....\$1,160.97

Harbor Master, Kahului.....1,400.75

Powder Magazine, Honolulu.....2,296.00

Powder Magazine, Hilo.....1,084.50

Kerosene Warehouse, Honolulu.....267.59

Kerosene Warehouse, Hilo.....5,666.70

Water Works, Honolulu.....243.87

Water Works, Hilo.....115,668.26

Water Works, Laupahoehoe.....6,825.04

Water Works, Wailuku and Kahului.....42.35

Water Works, Lahaina.....4,466.80

Water Works, Koloa.....3,042.15

Water Works, Waimea.....190.00

Water Works, Waimea.....1,102.30

Total.....\$193,457.28

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

Anyone who has ever experienced the excruciating and almost unbearable pains incident to inflammatory rheumatism, will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Mr. D. Snyder, of Roseville, Ontario, Canada, says: "I have been troubled with inflammatory rheumatism for the past two years and unable to sleep at night. I have taken many remedies but must say Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best I have ever tried." For sale by all Dealers and Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

TRENT IS ENJOINED

Blanket warrants covering payrolls are illegal, according to a judicial decision in the case of a warrant drawn in favor of Andrew Adams, chairman of the Koolau-poko road board. This is the warrant that County Treasurer Trent declared he would pay, though County Attorney Douthitt had advised him not to pay it and, further, though he had refused to pay a blanket warrant for the payment of a month's wages to two or three electric light station helpers.

Judge Robinson yesterday signed a decree perpetually restraining Richard H. Trent, Treasurer of the County of Oahu, his agents and servants, "from paying out or disbursing county moneys in the sum of \$141 or any sum on, or in payment of, county warrant No. 1380 allowed Sept. 8, 1905, and issued to Andrew Adams." Edmund B. McClanahan, complainant in the matter, is allowed his costs against the Treasurer.

It is recited in the preamble that the amended complaint and the answers thereto of the respondents, Trent and Adams, had been heard and argued, and an oral decision rendered finding that the warrant in question was unlawful, "in that the payee, at the time of its issuance, had no claim or demand chargeable against the county, but that the claim or demand, if any there existed, was held severally by the seven parties whose names appear on the face of said warrant and for the amount only set opposite their respective names."

Complainant appeared in person, and W. Austin Whiting for respondent.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TRUSTEES HOLD MEETING

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

An open meeting, followed by an executive session, was held by the trustees of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, President F. J. Lowrey in the chair. The attendance was small.

There was discussion of the question of Federal control of insurance business, the affirmative being declared the mind of the meeting on a vote. F. M. Swanzy declined to register his opinion as not being quite formed. The question had come up through a letter from Senator Dryden of New Jersey.

A letter from H. P. Wood, the secretary elect of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, saying he was coming in the Alameda was duly discounted by the common knowledge of that steamer's position.

A letter from Secretary of the Treasury Shaw stated that a revenue cutter would be stationed at Honolulu for the winter, a decision of keeping it here permanently being reserved.

Oil storage at Iwilei was discussed on the basis of a letter recommending caution in the handling of the article. In this connection a report was read from the committee on legislation regarding the flash test of fuel oil. A test of 150 degrees Fahrenheit was suggested for all oil stored here. The report was accepted.

Mention was made by the same committee of the consideration by the Board of Supervisors of an ordinance regulating the speed of automobiles. Geo. F. Davies was elected to membership in the Chamber.

Miss Anna Ide and Miss Marjorie Ide, daughters of Justice Ide of the Philippines, were through passengers on the America Maru. They were under the care of Hon. Bourke Cockran.

Notice

To our Customers and Friends:

We believe that we have the reputation of handing to our Patrons one of the nicest Calendars distributed yearly in this city.

For 1906 we will have something very fine and odd, a calendar we know which will be kept for years.

But they are expensive, and to prevent indiscriminate distribution, and to make sure that our friends will get one, we ask you to call and register your name in our store.

They will be in envelopes, with the names on, ready for distribution the last week of December.

Hollister Drug COMPANY.**AS OTHERS SEE HAWAII**

Haleiwa, Oahu, T. H.

August 17, 1905.

Editor Press: At your request I shall endeavor to write a letter for your paper and hope that it will be of some interest.

Our party left San Francisco for the islands July 8, on the steamer Manchuria, this being the same steamer on which were Secretary Taft and party. We were six days on the Pacific, and we enjoyed every minute. We had no rough weather until the last two days, when the breakers rolled quite high, but we only enjoyed this the more, having by this time gained our "sea-legs." In fact, our party succeeded in keeping their "sea-legs" from the very start.

The Manchuria and her sister ship, the Mongolia, are the largest steamers that leave the San Francisco harbor. They are equipped with all the comforts of home and one wants for nothing. The service over the entire ship is Chinese. The waiters formed quite a striking picture in the dining room as we came down to our meals. For breakfast and lunch they dressed in long blue robes, and for dinner they were all in white. What stole away they did have, expressions never changing, no matter what the circumstance.

We arrived in the Honolulu port about 5 o'clock in the morning on July 14, and docked about 7, although we were not allowed to land until nearly 8. A party of native musicians came out to the steamer and met us and played their sweet native songs for us until we reached the wharf. A number of Honolulu's prominent citizens came aboard also, bringing with them great armfuls of leis; these are long strings of flowers, and they are the natives' welcome to the visitors on the islands. We came into port amid great demonstrations in honor of the Secretary of War, Miss Roosevelt and others of the Taft party. In the confusion of sound you could distinguish the boom of the cannons, the whistles and bells on the different ships in the harbor, and several bands, playing the Hawaiian national hymn and "America." The city and harbor were gay in the flying of flags of all descriptions, but the one that looked the most like home was "Old Glory."

The wharf was guarded by the native police, and a company of the United States regulars, under whose protection we passed to the farther dock, where we were met by our friends. Here I left our party and in company with my sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Bldgood, came out to the Haleiwa hotel on the Oahu railroad, one of the two that they have on the islands.

The trip on the Oahu railway is one of rare beauty and attractiveness to a visitor on the islands. Leaving Honolulu the route lies west to Moanalua and through the cane fields of Honolulu plantations. For more than half of the circumference of Pearl Harbor the line is on the shores of the lochs. Fertile fields border the rails and the scenery of the western coast is impressive. Mountains, broken by deep valleys come down to the sea in almost continuous cliffs, against which beat long surging lines. After leaving Kaena Point, the northwestern end of Oahu, one looks out upon a fertile plain, three miles wide and twenty long, on which are cattle ranges and fields of rice and sugar cane.

About midway of this coast is the bay of Waiwae and the Haleiwa hotel. And it is here that I have taken up my abode for the summer months. A beautiful spot, a perfect Garden of Eden, placed as it is, picturesquely upon the shores of a quiet bay, and about which rise great mountains, at the foot of which stretch vast valleys of the cane and rice fields.

The variety of amusement here would satisfy almost any heart, there being excellent golf links bordering on the sea; tennis courts; bathing in ocean or fresh water pool; driving, fishing, hunting and boating. Surely one would not lack for entertainment.

The Haleiwa hotel is located about the center of the great plantation of Waiwae, a mile away is the modern mill. The sugar crop of the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1904 was 763,491,992 pounds, of a total value of \$24,359,385; 162,019 tons of this output was produced on the island of Oahu, and 87 per cent of this amount was raised along the line of the Oahu railway, which runs from Honolulu to Kahuku, about 16 miles beyond the Haleiwa hotel. Along this line is the most productive sugar estate in the world—Ewa—which last year produced 31,696 tons. At Ewa sugar culture has become a science; some of the fields have produced 15 tons to the acre. The plantation is artificially irrigated, as in fact are all of those along this road. On it are seven pumping stations, which have a capacity of 69,750,000 gallons of water daily.

Two hundred feet is the highest level irrigated, but on the Waiwae plantation there is being constructed a great reservoir up in the mountains, and it is the plan of the company constructing it to store up all the water possible during the rainy season. When full the water will back up the gorge eight miles. The capacity of this reservoir will be such that enough water can be stored there for a year's irrigation. This will do away with the pumping plants, reducing the expense greatly. And again, where now they can only grow the sugar cane to a height of 200 feet, thus enable them to raise it to 700 feet, thus bringing into cultivation a great many acres of land that are now lying idle.

The Ewa sugar mill is one of the most perfect, the machinery is thoroughly modern and embraces every effect known for the extraction of the saccharine matter from cane. So perfect are the appliances that the extraction at this mill now reaches 96 per cent of the sugar analytically determined. The mill is so arranged that inspection of the various processes is

easily made, the sugar may be followed through every process, from the cane as it is brought in from the field on small cars, to the sugar as it is sacked and loaded onto the cars, to be shipped to New York to be refined.

An interesting drive from the hotel is through the cane fields to the south up to the Waiwae plains. The road winds along the ridges and through gulches past the great reservoir before mentioned in the Kankonabua gulch to the settlement of Waiwae. There is located the largest pineapple cannery in the Territory. Over 300 acres of growing fruit lie before the eye, a sight purely tropical and very interesting.

SEEING WONDERLAND.

Leaving this island, I will take you on a trip to Wonderland. My sister, Mrs. Bldgood, and myself embarked on the little island steamer Kinahu for the island of Hawaii to visit the volcano of Kilauea and the Puna district. The trip over on the Kinahu was one long to be remembered. We struck a gale or, in other words, the gale struck us, and the little boat did almost everything but turn somersaults, and at times we even thought she would do that. But finally we reached our destination, a number of hours late, but well pleased to again set foot on solid ground.

We stayed in Hilo over night, taking the early morning train for Glenwood, from which place we staged it to the Volcano house, reaching there a little before lunch time. As our time was short, we began explorations at once, first visiting the Sulphur banks, where we gathered a few sulphur crystals. All around us were great cracks from which issued columns of sulphur fumes and the rocks upon which we were standing were quite warm, some of them too much so for comfort. Some of this steam they pipe to the hotel for hot sulphur steam baths.

After lunch, dressed in suitable garb for the occasion, we set off for the Fern forest, even though it was pouring rain. However, if one should wait for clear weather in this country he would be liable to be disappointed, as it rains at the most unexpected moment.

The Fern forest is certainly a thing of rare beauty, covering hundreds of acres and a perfect jungle of ferns, all kinds and sizes, from very small plants to great trees standing 30 to 40 feet in height. It is a quiet spot, the silence broken only by the sighing of the trees, or the singing of the many little birds, which make their home here. One can wander at will through this forest without any fear of poisonous reptiles, there being none on these islands. Another pleasing feature of this forest and a very tempting one to me was the fruit to be found there. On every hand were those delicious red berries, very much like thimble-berries. There is another, the "Ohelo," or sacred berry. They are thus named, as no native would go down to the crater of Kilauea without taking with him a handful of these berries and throwing them into the pit as an offering to Madam Pele, the goddess of fire.

The following morning we wandered over to the Koa forest, Tree Moulds and the extinct crater of Kilauea Iki. It is from the Koa tree that a great many of the curios are made, and also a great deal of furniture. It has a very pretty grain, and takes a beautiful polish.

The tree moulds are very interesting. In some prehistoric time, during one of the eruptions from Mauna Loa, the lava flowed down over this forest. As it came to the trees it flowed right up them, covering them almost entirely. Later there came a mud flow, burying the forest, and now there is nothing left but these great holes, cemented as it were, with lava. The tree itself has rotted long ago and but the impression is left of the bark on the lava.

The extinct crater of Kilauea Iki is another of the wonderful sights to be seen on this island. We stood on the rim and looked down 900 feet to the floor of this crater and could imagine in a very weak way of its one time activity. The walls of this crater are now covered with a thick undergrowth.

About 2:30 in the afternoon a party of us young people, mounted on horses, left the Volcano house and began to descend the steep, well-worn trail that leads onto the brittle lava floor of Kilauea.

Impressed with the awful grandeur of our surroundings, silence was more eloquent than words. We went in Indian file, the path being too narrow to allow more than one. We made our way slowly over this lava bed for a distance of two and one-half miles, where we left our horses in a rock corral and we proceeded to the deeper mysteries, where horses "fear to tread."

We first wandered over to the "Little Beggar," which at one time was a spouting cone, then over to Madam Pele's kitchen, from which issued clouds of sulphur fumes, then stopped at the hot cracks, over which we scorched some postal cards as souvenirs. The heat coming from these cracks is very intense and many times we were forced back and had to put our cards on long sticks. We looked down into some of the caves, but did not venture down into them for various reasons. Of course, we would not say we were afraid, but we thought above ground was safe enough for us.

After being "photographed" on the top of the big blow-holes, we stepped towards the crater and with a suddenness that fairly deprived us of our breath, we found ourselves over the great illuminated pit, 600 feet below us, part of which boiled and surged, a great red mass of molten rock. The sight for the next three hours and a half, as we hung over the edge, large-eyed, awed, and almost terrified, was one the like of which I never expect to see again.

Standing on the rim of this seething cauldron, witnessing its upheavals, its breathings, its cool madness, its sudden flows, we realized more than ever, how great are God's works, how ignorant man is. Surely "the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth His handiwork."

Now and then, at the beckon of Madam Pele down below, portions of the side walls would go rumbling down with a roar that sent the cold chills

DAMMED UP THE CRATER

Damming up a breach in the side of an extinct volcano crater to conserve a water supply is something of a novelty, but it has been done in the crater at the head of Palolo Valley.

The crater has held water as far back as Hawaiians can remember. A continuous stream has flowed out through the opening, but generally in the direction of Waimanalo. It was noticed that the springs in the upper Palolo Valley gave but a minimum supply of water during the summer months.

The idea of damming up the breach in the crater was broached and carried into effect. The breach is quite narrow, but extends down almost to the base of the crater proper. A twelve-foot wall was built across the opening and the crater filled up with water. All through the summer months the springs in the valley have poured forth a generous supply of water.

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down one's spine, but which nevertheless was fascinating. The floor of the crater was ablaze with fire all the time, and the cone with a great glare of light, shot a stream of liquid rock high into the air, fully 100 feet. A great fire fountain, as it were, weird and wonderful in the extreme. We were favored with this display twice during the evening. There was one flow, the most beautiful of them all, being the largest, when one whole end of the floor opened up and that molten lava seethed and boiled in its angry way. Viewing such a sight, we became unconscious of the time, or the sharp rocks that were almost piercing the flesh until the guide reminded us that it was 9 o'clock and about time to make the return trip.

With the scene fresh in our minds the return ride was even more impressive than the first. There was no sound, save the crushing of the lava under the horses' feet, or an occasional word spoken to them. They needed no guiding and the riders were left to their own reflections. It was a tired and solemn looking crowd that at last reached the Volcano house at a late hour.

## IN PUNA DISTRICT.

We left the Volcano house the following afternoon and went down into the Puna district. This part of the island is extremely interesting, being the heart of the extinct craters, nearly all of which are the cone craters. It is over this district that the flow from Mauna Loa in 1840, took its course, and as far as the eye can see loom up these great black cinder rocks, piled up in great confusion, just as they cooled in their mad rush to the sea, a distance of about 18 miles, there extends one long line of extinct craters, varying in size. One peculiarity of these craters in this district is they are composed of cinders, the belief being that at the time of their activity the heat was so great that they burned themselves out, leaving nothing but the cinders. This the natives use for their roads, much as we do the fine sand.

Close to the home where we visited are three large extinct craters. In the pit of the first one is quite a good-sized lake, known as Green Lake, which is bottomless, as far as is known no one having been able to sound bottom. In the pit of the second one is just a small frog pond. But the third one, just a short distance above the second, shows great activity at present, and it erupts at the proper seasons in the form of delicious bananas, vegetables of all kinds and fruits being watched and tended by a Japanese gardener. These three craters go down to a depth of about 300 feet.

Taking the island as a whole one would travel far before finding another such beautiful and interesting country. At times one would almost imagine he were in China or Japan, there is so much of Oriental life to be seen on all sides.

The foliage of the trees is one of the most beautiful sights to be seen. Every tree, with very few exceptions, blooms, some in the most exquisite colors. Especially beautiful is the poinciana regia, which is just one solid mass of flaming red.

Many more interesting places are yet to be visited, but they are as yet in the future, so "thus endeth the reading of the